

هكذا على التصل

## sends diplomats back to ME

WASHINGTON, April 2 (R) — The United States is sending its diplomats back to some of the Middle East posts last November due to the tense U.S.-Iran crisis. Employment of all dependents already have been authorized to return to Bangladesh, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and the Arab Republic, the state department said last night. It return to full staffing in Bahrain, Kuwait and Pakistan is undertaken in phases through June 30. The partial return, announced Nov. 26, also applied to Iraq, Lebanon, and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah. The state department gave no indication when diplomats and families would return to those posts in full strength. Cutbacks in the embassy staffs were used after a mob attacked and burned the U.S. embassy in Baghdad, Pakistan.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Israel protests U.S. immigration laws

TEL AVIV, April 2 (AP) — Israel is worried that a new U.S. law which helps refugees resettle in America might encourage Soviet Jewish emigrants to go to the U.S. rather than Israel. Premier Menachem Begin met today with Mr. Arieh Dultzin, chairman of the Jewish Agency which settles immigrants, to discuss possible response. The law, which President Carter signed over the weekend, makes it easier for a refugee to receive citizenship, according to Israeli news reports. The law could apply to Soviet Jews leaving Russia with visas for Israel. More than two-thirds of the 50,000 who emigrated in 1979 preferred to go to the United States rather than Israel. "The law itself is a good law, a humane law," Mr. Dultzin said in an interview on Israeli Radio after his meeting with Mr. Begin. "But our point is that Soviet Jews are not refugees," Mr. Dultzin suggested to Mr. Begin that he press this view when he meets President Carter for a summit later this month.

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## Regional Briefs

AN, April 2 (R) — Representatives claiming the support of workers in Iran's oil industry have demanded the dismissal of Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar, saying that he is not competent to manage the industry, the official Pars News Agency reported. Workers and members of the Islamic council of the oil industry met President Abolhasan Ali Khomeini yesterday and criticized the minister's management, Pars said. Among their complaints were that decisions made only in Tehran, that the security of oil pipelines should be guaranteed to local people, and that exploration work had not been carried out. Pars reported that they demanded a television debate with Mr. Moinefar and Islamic council representatives in the presence of the president.

IA, April 2 (R) — Three Greek Cypriots were killed when a heavy bomber was carrying them off in an orange grove in the village of Kolossi, near Limassol, reported them. The bomber was shot down by the security forces of the Cypriot government. The bodies were found last night inside the wreckage of the plane. EOKA was reported last year to have disbanded.

TOUM, April 2 (AP) — Some 2000 customs officers began a nationwide strike today demanding pay increases and ending to extend the stoppage if their demands are not met. The strike is the largest since 1974 when they brought in a daily wage of \$4 million for the government, and they were entitled to a 10 percent increase which would not cost the government more than \$20,000 a year. He did not specify the present pay of the customs union has rejected the mediation of the labor union and decided not to call off the strike while the union committee looks into the dispute. A series of strikes has plagued Sudan over the past year, a result of shortages, a soaring rate of inflation and disputes within services and trade unions over wages and equality. The last strike occurred last month when post office workers went on strike for two weeks.

DN, April 2 (AP) — Four civilians died and 10 other were wounded today when guerrillas opened up machine-gun fire on a police post in the troubled Kurdistan region of Iraq, Tehran Radio reported. The radio, monitored by the attack occurred at the Shirin Bolagh police post on the border between Urmieh and Mahabad. The dead and injured were taken to a hospital in Urmieh. It said the post was hit by a mortar shell, it said. The radio also reported that there were no casualties. It said people gathered there in Nagadeh demanding that Iranian troops should be withdrawn from the "crisis areas" as soon as possible and reported that the Kurdistan region has seen repeated clashes between the Kurdish rebels and Iranian troops and Iranian guards since Iran's Islamic revolution last year.

IT, April 2 (R) — The Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Sabah, today appointed Mr. Salim Jasim Al Mufarrih as Minister of Public Works, succeeding Mr. Ali Al Nufar who resigned in February for health reasons. Mr. Mufarrih was previously Minister of Public Works and had the rank of Major General in the Kuwaiti army.

T, April 2 (R) — Gen. Lew Allen, chief of staff of the United States Air Force, left today for a three-day visit to Morocco where he conferred with military and air force leaders to discuss the recent American decision to sell 50 combat aircraft to Morocco which is involved in a guerrilla war with the un-backed Polisario Front. After Egypt, Gen. Allen will visit Arabia, Kenya, Nigeria and Zaire.

ASCUS, April 2 (R) — Firemen put out a blaze aboard the oil tanker Ocean Princess in the Syrian port of Latakia last night, the newspaper Tishrin reported today. It gave no details of the fire or the damage to the ship. The fire broke out in the engine room and spread to the cargo hold.

IDAD, April 2 (R) — Sudan today told Iraq it supported the Arab League charter proclaimed by President Saddam in February, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. It said President Hussein received a message to this effect from the Iraqi Prime Minister, handed by Mr. Abu Bakr al-Jabbar, minister at the prime minister's office, who arrived here today. The Iraqi-proposed national charter renounces violence and inter-Arab disputes and opposes the presence of foreign troops or bases on Arab soil. INA said President Hussein expressed the wish for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Sudan and Iraq, severed by the Sudanese government last year. The rupture followed an Iraqi campaign over the support of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

ASCUS, April 2 (R) — Syrian women will undergo military training for the first time in the country's history "imperialist and Zionist offensive against Syria," a leading member of the ruling party said today. Mr. Mohammad al-Khatib, assistant secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, meeting of the Council of Women Federation in Damascus said women should play their full role in the defence of the country.

AIT, April 2 (R) — Kuwait and two major oil companies are negotiating on new oil supply contracts, Kuwait's oil ministry officials said today. Yesterday, the Kuwait News Agency said an oil ministry spokesman said contracts had already been signed with the Royal Dutch Shell group and Gulf Oil of the United States. But ministry officials said today that negotiations were still meeting Kuwaiti officials. A Shell official said he had not yet signed although it was "in the throes" of the British Petroleum (BP), Kuwait's third traditional major oil company, signed last week. The oil ministry spokesman quoted by the Kuwait News Agency announced that the company were being asked to take sharply reduced volumes of oil.

DELHI, April 2 (R) — President Sadat's special envoy, Dr. Ghali, arrived today for a three-day official visit and said he would try to resolve the Afghan problem. Dr. Ghali, who arrived from Cairo, said the Egyptian government favoured the independence of Afghanistan and wanted its territorial integrity observed. "I am looking forward to a very good meeting of views while here," Dr. Ghali told reporters. He said he was carrying a written message from President Sadat for Premier Gandhi whom he will see tomorrow.



Fully armed Israeli soldiers on top of occupied Jerusalem's wall at Damascus Gate, Wednesday. The Israeli authorities have issued security alerts in anticipation of unrest in the occupied territories in protest against the Zionist state's settlement policy. (AP wirephoto)

## If hostages are to be transferred Iran insists on U.S. pledge of non-interference in affairs

WASHINGTON, April 2 (R) — The United States today sought to overcome new problems blocking a breakthrough in the hostage crisis in Iran.

Hopes that the 50 American captives in Tehran would be transferred soon to the control of the Iranian government appeared to dim as Iran insisted on a U.S. pledge of non-interference in its affairs.

President Carter yesterday welcomed an announcement by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr about the transfer of control of the hostages, held by militant students at the U.S. embassy since Nov. 4.

He called it a positive step, saying he had deferred new economic sanctions against Iran for the time being. But he strongly indicated he had rejected a call by the Iranian president for a declaration promising to end alleged U.S. pressure and propaganda.

The White House would not confirm Tehran reports that Mr. Carter sent a message to Mr. Bani-Sadr during the night. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter told reporters: "We find ourselves at some loss to determine exactly what the (Iranian) government is saying."

He said conflicting signals had been contained in private diplomatic exchanges and in press reports since President Bani-Sadr's statement on Monday about the future of the hostages.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said this morning:

## Final results show IRP victory in Tehran election

TEHRAN, April 2 (R) — The clergy-led Islamic Republican Party (IRP) has won a majority of the Tehran seats decided in the first round of Iran's parliamentary elections, according to final results announced today.

Of the 30 seats to be filled from the capital, 18 were decided by clear, first-round majorities and 12 of them went to candidates appearing on IRP lists.

The 270-seat parliament has been charged by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini with a decision on the fate of 49 American hostages held in the U.S. embassy here for five months.

The IRP, which has also done well in many other constituencies, is expected to take a hard line on the hostage issue. The hostages' student captors are demanding the return of the deposed Shah and his property to Iran as the condition for their release. The students' spiritual leader, Hojatoleslam Mohammad Mousavi Kho'ini, was among Tehran IRP winners on the first ballot.

The first round results were announced by Tehran's governor and broadcast on state radio. Top of the Tehran poll was Mr. Fakhraddin Hejazi, a radical uni-

"We are continuing to receive conflicting signals. We are trying to determine what the position of the Iranian authorities is."

Mr. Powell, who spoke to reporters briefly as he was hurrying to see President Carter, did not say what the conflicting signals were or why Mr. Bani-Sadr's position was not clear to the White House.

As he was receiving news last night about Mr. Carter's defeat of Senator Edward Kennedy in the Wisconsin and Kansas primary elections, Mr. Powell said: "We are not sure what it is they want in the way of assurances that might bring about a transfer of the hostages."

Mr. Powell indicated reluctance by the United States to issue the declaration sought by Mr. Bani-Sadr by saying: "Our position is that we'd like to be helpful but there are limits beyond which no (U.S.) president can go."

U.S. officials said they wanted to support Mr. Bani-Sadr and other moderate Iranian leaders in the delicate political situation in Tehran but did not see how Mr. Carter could add that the United States had been interfering in Iran's affairs.

Shazli vows to topple Sadat

BEIRUT, April 2 (AP) — Egypt's former chief of staff, Gen. Sadeed Shazli, said today his newly-founded opposition movement would seek to overthrow President Anwar Sadat by "democratic methods... or else by revolutionary violence."

"We shall try first to pressure Sadat into accepting a democratic showdown," said the 47-year-old paratrooper general who led Egypt's 1973 sensational recapture of the Suez Canal in the Middle East war.

"If our democratic rights are denied, then we shall resort to revolutionary violence to topple the Sadat regime," he told a news conference here.

Gen. Shazli announced the formation of the "Egyptian National Front" at a news conference he held in Damascus on Thursday, vowing to abrogate the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty if he comes to power.

He told his Beirut audience that Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation have since recognised the ENF and pledged assistance to "our crusade to undermine the Camp David Middle East peace process from within."

He said the birth of the ENF was the result of 18 months of contacts he made with opposition groups in and outside Egypt.

"Of course we don't claim to represent the Egyptian opposition forces altogether," he said. "But we can safely say that most major opposition forces have joined the ENF."

Gen. Shazli accused Mr. Sadat of fomenting recent sectarian disturbances that involved attacks on Christians by Muslims in the Egyptian town of Assiut.

"Sadat is certainly behind these troubles," Gen. Shazli said. "He is a dedicated disciple of the 'divide-and-rule' doctrine."

Other successful council members who appeared on IRP lists were Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar, former Interior Minister Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani and Tehran spiritual leader Hojatoleslam Seyyed Ali Khomeini.

Among non-IRP candidates elected was former prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, also a Revolutionary Council member, who came third in the poll. His successful supporters included the plan and budget organization head Mr. Ezzatollah Sahabi, and former Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi.

The left-wing Mujahedin Khalq movement had only one first-round success, and another loner was Ms Azam Taleghani, daughter of Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, a leading clergyman who died last year.

Leading candidates among those who failed to gain clear majorities will contend for the 12 remaining Tehran seats in a second round of voting on a date yet to be fixed.

## Israeli troops seal off Hebron West Bank stages strikes against Jewish settlement

TEL AVIV, April 2 (Agencies) — Palestinian Arab leaders in the occupied West Bank today renewed their protests against Israel's settlement policy,

while troops prevented a rally by Jewish settlers in support of a government decision to start a Jewish presence in Hebron.

Arab youths in Nablus and Ramallah threw stones at Israeli vehicles, but no injuries or arrests were reported, a military spokesman said. Pupils stayed out of school in both towns, as well as in Hebron and Bethlehem, to join protests.

But troops sealed off Hebron, 40 kilometres south of occupied Jerusalem, to prevent disturbances inside the town. "Our

intention was to prevent all contact between Jews and Arabs in the town so they would not fight," said a spokesman for the West Bank military government. Only Arabs who reside in Hebron were allowed to enter, the spokesman said, and Jews living in nearby Kiryat Arba were prevented from entering the town.

Arab mayors, town councilmen and other officials gathered in nearby El Bireh for protest meetings, according to Arab sources.

El Bireh Mayor Ibrahim Tawil told the Associated Press that about 100 people gathered in his municipal building after being refused entry to Hebron.

"We protest the way the Israelis are treating us, not allowing us to go to Hebron, a city in our own country," Mr. Tawil said.

Both right-wing Jewish settlers from Kiryat Arba, as well as leftist Israelis who oppose the West Bank settlements, had planned to rally in Hebron. But both groups were forced to change their plans when the army closed off the town.

Several hundred Arabs gathered briefly in the centre of Hebron before afternoon prayers, the spokesman said. Troops ordered the crowd to disperse.

In Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, Mayor Bassam Shak'a led about 100 Arabs in a march to the local military government headquarters. They presented the Israeli commander a letter and then returned peacefully to their homes, the spokesman said.

The West Bank mayors have threatened to resign if Israel goes through with plans to build a religious seminary and a field school in Hebron.

Mayor Fahd Qawasmeh said the Arabs will resist the decision "by all means at our disposal."

The tight security arrangements on West Bank roads and at the

entrances to occupied Jerusalem tied up traffic in the city, which is packed with tourists for the Jewish Passover holiday and Easter.

Meanwhile, Israel today rejected an Egyptian parliament resolution attacking its annexation of Arab East Jerusalem.

"Such resolutions are not helpful to the Palestinian autonomy negotiations," a foreign ministry

WASHINGTON, April 2 (JT) — Members of the Jordanian-Palestinian community in the U.S. will stage a demonstration in protest against summit talks which President Carter will hold, later this month with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

The demonstration will include the biggest gathering ever in the U.S. history in support of Palestinian rights.

Preparations are currently underway to transfer members of the Palestinian community by cars from throughout the East coast of the U.S. to Washington. The demonstration is being called by the Palestinian council established here last year.

The Egyptian parliament adopted the resolution yesterday, declaring that East Jerusalem, occupied in 1967, was an integral part of the occupied West Bank.

A foreign ministry spokesman said a bill adopted by the Israeli Knesset in 1967 officially annexed the city's eastern sector and its 100,000 residents to the Zionist state.

"Most Israelis share the position that Jerusalem is the eternal, united capital of Israel," the spokesman said.

## Telecommunications Corporation

Invitation to Tender for the Expansion of Telecommunication Services in the Governorates of Amman, Irbid, Balka, Zarka and the Jordan Valley  
Tender No. TCC 1/80

The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites tenders for the procurement and installation of telephone exchanges, local networks, transmission systems and associated civil works to provide telecommunication services in the above mentioned areas. The project is to be implemented on an end-to-end turn-key basis.

The project will be funded in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Jordanian-French Protocol (Telecommunication Sector).

1. Agents or representatives of French firms can obtain a copy of the tender documents from:-

The Secretary of the Tender Committee  
Telecommunications Corporation  
3rd Circle,  
Jabal Amman,  
against payment of JD 160 (non-refundable).

2. The latest date for submission of proposals to the Telecommunications Corporation Headquarters in Amman is 1400 hours, Tuesday 1st July, 1980.

3. Bids should be submitted in four copies, each in a closed envelope sealed with red wax.

4. All bidders will be required to post a bid bond in the amount of 5% of the total price of the offer issued from a Jordanian bank concurrent with the offer.

Eng. Moh'd Shahid Ismail  
Director General

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## Queen, Prince Hamzah leave hospital

AMMAN, April 2 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein escorted Her Majesty Queen Noor and His Highness Prince Hamzah on their departure from the Hussein Medical Centre this afternoon. The royal couple with their new addition to the family left for Al Nadwa Palace.

## Japanese prince, wife visit RSS

AMMAN, April 2 (JNA) — Their Highnesses Prince Takahito Mikasa of Japan and his wife, Princess Yuriko Takagi, this morning visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) to acquaint themselves with its activities.

They also visited the electronic services centre currently under construction with Japanese financing. The centre extends its services to institutions and firms which use electronic equipment.

Their highnesses also saw the new electronic telephone exchange at Suweileh and were briefed on plans to modernise all telephone services in Jordan in cooperation with the Japanese government.

Director General of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Mr. Mohammad Shahed Ismail, who welcomed the imperial couple at the Suweileh exchange, expressed his appreciation for the Japanese participation.

"The public in Jordan will soon enjoy the results of the fruitful cooperation that exists between the government, of Japan and Jordan," he said, "and I am glad to see that this cooperation is flourish-

ing especially in the field of telecommunications. We are about to welcome a delegation from Japan to sign a new soft loan dedicated also for further expansion, development and modernisation of telecommunications services in Jordan."

Mr. Ismail pointed out that the Suweileh computerised automatic exchange is one of six similar new exchanges manufactured, installed and put into operation by reputable Japanese firms under the supervision of Japanese consultants. Four of the exchanges were financed through a soft loan from the Japanese government.

"It is a well known fact that this computerised design and type of electronic telephone exchange represents the latest state of the art now in use in Japan," Mr. Ismail said.

## New Arab measures expected against Egypt

DAMASCUS, April 2 (R) — Arab ministers who will meet in Amman in June are expected to decide on new measures against Egypt for normalising its relations with Israel, the commissioner general of the Arab Office for the Boycott of Israel, Mr. Norallah Norallah said here today.

He did not say what the measures would be, but said they would be discussed at the joint meeting of Arab ministers of foreign affairs, economy and finance due to be held in Amman in June or at an extraordinary meeting of the

Arab League Council.

The time and venue of the proposed extraordinary meeting had not been decided yet, he said.

Most Arab states have broken off diplomatic relations with Egypt and imposed economic sanctions.

Dr. Norallah said the Arab League Council decided at its Tunis meeting last month to lift the Arab boycott on some Iranian imports and proposed new measures to prevent Arab oil reaching Israel.

# Arabs are victims of bigotry around the world

By Bernd Debusmann

BEIRUT — Lebanese publish newspapers in London, Syrians run restaurants in Sydney, Palestinians farm coffee plantations in San Salvador, Algerians collect garbage from the streets of Paris.

Arabs living outside the Arab World now number at least 11 million people who, in many cases, have little in common apart from a bad image in the eyes of their host countries.

According to a survey by Reuters correspondents around the world, anti-Arab prejudice is a fact of life in the United States and many countries of Europe and Africa, where resentment occasionally flares into violence.

But there are few reports of friction from Australia, and Arab communities scattered throughout Latin America have been assimilated well and produced leaders in most fields, including politics.

The Arab League in Tunis, alarmed by the dark Arab image abroad, is now preparing an information strategy to promote Arab culture and interests in Western and Third World countries.

But few politicians in the Arab World and fewer Arab community leaders outside it are under the illusion that such a campaign could lead to a swift change of popular misconceptions which are often rooted deep in history.

"Depending where you choose to listen, you can hear that Arabs are greedy, lazy, dirty, lecherous, fanatical, blood-thirsty, extravagant, corrupt, fatalistic," said a Palestinian sociologist here. "In the western mind, the term Arab has mostly negative connotations."

Arab officials say that unflattering western views of the Arabs have been reinforced by more than 30 years of western mass media coverage of the Arab-Israeli conflict which tended to favour the Zionist state and made little effort to explain the case of its victims.

But Arab communities abroad have been subject to prejudice even in areas of the Third World which, on the whole, sympathise with the Arabs in the Middle East confrontation. In some cases, the reasons are historical, in others chiefly economic.

The small communities dotted along the East African coast, for example, are still living down the image of the 18th and 19th century slave traders who packed up to 100,000 Africans each year into dhows bound for Arabia, Persia, India and Turkey.

While many of the Arab families on the east coast of Africa have lived there for many generations, the Arabs of West Africa are relative newcomers.

Almost exclusively Lebanese, most came to French-speaking Africa in the early 1920s when Lebanon was under French mandate. Thousands more followed in 1975 and 1976, when Lebanon was torn apart by civil war.

Now estimated at around 600,000, the Lebanese live in a dozen countries of West and Central Africa, including the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Chad, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Senegal and Mauritania.

Merchants by instinct and inclination, many Lebanese have risen to prominent positions in the economic life of their host countries -- and aroused the enmity of large segments of the African population.

Anti-Lebanese feeling erupted into violence in Liberia last year, when angry crowds pillaged almost all Arab-owned establishments following an increase in the price of rice. Damage was estimated at more than \$40 million. Lebanese shops were looted in the Central African Republic last September after the overthrow of self-crowned emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa. The entire Lebanese community in N'Djamena, the capital of Chad, fled early in 1979 when the civil war reached the city.

Although there is no comparable violence against Arabs in Europe, anti-Arab resentment is running deep in some of the European countries which take most pride in their tolerance and liberal traditions.

The vast majority of the two million Arabs in France are workers from the former French colonies of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco who are usually employed in industrial plants, the building industry, street cleaning, and garbage collection.

Often living in squalid conditions in the big cities, the Arab workers often feel they are being

## NOTEBOOK

### In defence of potholes

By Rami G. Khouri

I HEREBY register my opposition to the plans of the Municipality of Amman to repave 200 kilometres of the city's streets.

I am not against paved streets in principle, mind you, but I suggest that there is much to be gained by leaving the city's streets in their present state of dilapidation.

During the unusually rainy winter we have just had, the water and wind combined to create a whole series of new wadis that the country's geographers never suspected even existed. Many of these wadis, unfortunately, passed right through some of the city's main thoroughfares. Even the traffic circles, one of Jordan's national symbols, were not spared. Potholes appeared everywhere.

But what happened then? If you think back to the past four months, you will note that something very important happened. People drove their cars more slowly, fearful of having their vehicles smashed to smithereens by some new hole in the street that appeared overnight. The unsuspecting hot-rod driver making the typical zooming joy ride around the city at speeds approaching 100 kph learned a lesson quickly, after plunging into a new pothole, hitting his head against the car roof, compressing the suspension system to a degree for which it was never designed, and generally rattling the car and himself into a new awareness of the hazards of the roads of Amman.

The formerly mad driver slowed down. The possibility of driving through a 35-centimetre-deep pothole at high speeds terrified him. All of a sudden, Amman became a city of slow, careful, sober drivers who had finally met their match.

Then, doing what it rightly assumed was its job, the Municipality of Amman sent around crews to repair the potholes. When this was done, the crazy, reckless driving resumed. Stop signs were routinely ignored. Blind corners were taken as challenges to be zoomed through at high speeds. Traffic circles became tests of one's centrifugal impulses.

I, for one, found it rather pleasant, and considerably safer, when the streets were full of potholes, and people drove slower. The most strategically placed potholes, fissures and mini-wadis in the city's road system were those within or near major intersections. They forced traffic to slow down to a crawl, or even to a complete stop. While most people will recognise similar cases near their homes or offices, I was most impressed

by the beautiful large gash that cut through the entire width of the road leading from Fifth Circle to the Orthodox Club. The gash was directly in front of Abdoun Supermarket, where brand new road coming from downtown feeds into the main road leading to Fifth Circle. That had been a most hazardous intersection, with cars and trucks passing into it and through it from all directions without stopping, rarely signalling and barely slowing down. When the rains came, however, all this changed dramatically.

After the road cracked, and a few suspense systems were smashed and some tyres were ripped off their wheels, drivers slowed down to a crawl. Passing through the intersection in front of Abdoun Supermarket became a joy. But then the road was fixed last week, and the area is once again the traffic equivalent of a free-fire zone.

My point is that people were forced to drive more carefully when they had a good reason to do so, given, sadly, that safeguarding the lives of low human beings is not a good enough reason. The municipality programme to repave all city's roads will only increase the incidence of dangerous driving, and thereby the loss of life comes from car accidents.

My suggestion is that the three companies have been hired to repave the city's roads should do their job, but should also leave some strategically located potholes and cracks in the roads, a permanent deterrent to mad driving. In fact, areas where none exist, the municipality should consider creating some potholes. This is the sure means of inducing safe driving that is seen to work in Amman, and it should not be left to the vagaries of nature's rainfall and wind impose such a sensible system.

The Municipality of Amman might establish Directorate of Potholes, to identify the optimum location for new potholes, and to make sure existing potholes are maintained in a state of structural deterioration. There may even be a need to set up a new Ministry of Potholes, Cracks, Fissures, though I think that might sensibly wait to see how well a directorate would do the job.

It is perhaps a sad commentary on how we that it requires the smashing up of our street force us to drive more carefully. But that is the way things are around here, and we would be wiser healthier to recognise our human frailties, capitalise on them, if this will save lives in the run. That may be the great lesson from the wet windy winter of 1979.

Potholes save lives. Save the potholes.

## Zero hour

SPECULATION is mounting as to what will happen after the U.S.-Egypt-Israeli talks on Palestinian "autonomy" fail to produce any agreement or results by their self-imposed May 26 deadline.

The question of "what then?" is actually more important than the fated talks themselves. They have been doomed to failure from the start--because they seek to impose the unwanted concept of "autonomy" on people who want true self-determination; because they are part of the mechanism of Camp David which has diverted the real momentum for peace in the Middle East and substituted a device for continued Israeli occupation and expansionism; and finally because--for the above reasons--they precluded the participation of the only people qualified to determine the future of the Palestinians--namely, the Palestinians themselves.

But the Camp David process, by precluding other approaches to peace, has held us all captive for the past year or more, and there is a widespread feeling--among its opponents as well as among those who were inclined to give it the benefit of the doubt--that it must be allowed to exhaust itself before any more sensible peace initiatives can be undertaken.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, whose organisation seems the most logical alternative venue for discussions about a vital matter concerning world peace, has already declared the talks a failure, predicting at the same time that President Carter will be unable to breathe any life into them in his meetings this month with the Egyptian and Israeli leaders. Mr. Waldheim has suggested revising Security Council Resolution 242 to give the Palestinians political status and/or taking the issue before an international conference, presumably under some sort of U.N. auspices.

Mr. Waldheim's assessment has given encouragement to those of us who are working towards precisely such alternative game plans, and has almost certainly distressed the United States.

The last we heard, U.S. officials were still exuding confidence that Egypt and Israel would "reach agreement" --whatever that may mean--by May 26: the reason for their optimism: President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin have both expressed their "genuine" desire to reach such agreement. Besides, these officials point out, the only issues yet to be resolved are such things as "security, land and Jewish settlements, the status of Palestinians in East Jerusalem and the nature of the 'self-governing authority' that is to be created" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

In case these officials hadn't noticed, those "central issues" comprise almost the entire scope of Arab-Israeli differences. An "autonomy" agreement that does not resolve them is not an agreement at all. Neither is an autonomy agreement feasible in the light of Israel's settlement policies or its annexation practices in East Jerusalem; even the Egyptian parliament has just come out forcefully on that point.

So, will the Camp David partners on May 26 create a desert and call it peace? Or will they agree to disagree? Or will they just keep talking beyond the deadline so as not to upset Mr. Carter's re-election prospects. Any way it turns out, you can be sure of one thing: the net result for the Palestinians, and for the cause of peace in the Middle East, will be zero.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has proposed the convening of an international conference to find a solution to the Palestinian problem and the status of Jerusalem, with the participation of the European countries and all parties concerned. This suggestion is very similar to the ideas French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing announced during his Arab tour with regard to the awaited European initiative.

Dr. Waldheim's proposal is considered as an encouragement to Europe to announce its initiative and go ahead with its implementation. It goes against U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's call to America's allies urging them not to make any move that would affect the autonomy talks.

The U.N. Secretary General also expressed his pessimism about the outcome of the forthcoming talks between U.S. President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin. This is another indication of the impatience of the international community about the control imposed by the Camp David parties over the Palestinian issue.

AL DUSTOUR: On Tuesday Iran celebrated the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution amid indications that some progress was being made towards stability. However Iran still needs to redouble its efforts to move from the climate of the "revolution" to the reality of the "state". The crisis of the U.S. hostages has during the first year of the revolution remained the most important issue both inside Iran and in its relations with several countries -- at the top of which is the United States. It is said that this crisis has been blown out of proportion in relation to the priorities of the new regime in Tehran.

In his speech on this anniversary, Iranian president Bani-Sadr indicated that there is a movement to transfer the hostages to the custody of the government so that a solution to the crisis can be negotiated between the legitimate Iranian authorities and the American government. This is a positive development that Washington should encourage. It should not attempt a reckless move that would destroy the initiative.

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## WHAT'S GOING ON

Architecture Exhibition

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Embassy of India, presents an exhibition commemorating the 15th century of the Hijra on Islamic architecture in India. The exhibition is on display at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth until April 6.

Art exhibition

The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Arts, presents an exhibition of paintings, drawings, prints, ceramics and sculpture by the students of the Fine Arts Centre. The exhibition is open until April 5.

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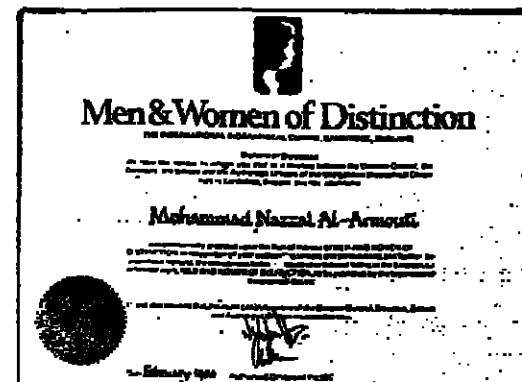
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## The distinguished economist Mohammad Nazzal Al Armouti

The board of trustees of the Arab college, the dean and members of the administrative and teaching staffs present their heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Mohammad Nazzal Al Armouti, chairman of the board of trustees, on the occasion of his receiving the honorary diploma issued by the International Biographical Centre in Cambridge, England.



The diploma a recognition comes to emphasise the significance of Mr. Al Armouti's accomplishments, and in appreciation of his valuable services to the improvement of the Jordanian economy, and his effective contribution in the field social service in his dear country Jordan.

REUTER

هكذا على العمل



هكذا على النهر

# Booked Abu 'Ein: of poide report on hunger strike

**NOTE:** The following message was received by the newspaper from the attorney for Ziad Abu 'Ein, the Palestinian who is held in detention in Chicago, Illinois, in connection to Israel.

Abu 'Ein Friday lost an appeal before the Chicago court against a magistrate's court ruling that he be extradited to Israel.

Under 1979 U.S. Magistrate Olga Jarco ruled that the which Mr. Abu 'Ein is accused, allegedly placing an explosive which exploded in Tiberias in May 1979, was not a character, making him eligible for extradition. The magistrate's ruling was based on a written "confession" signed by Mr. Abu 'Ein in Israeli custody. Mr. Jamal Yassin, a Palestinian, said Mr. Yassin has since signed an affidavit in which he alleged confession and saying Mr. Abu 'Ein is innocent.

U.S. State Department is accused of having intervened and influenced their decisions. Abu 'Ein started a hunger strike on March 29 in protest of extradition order.

Ziad Abu 'Ein, is in his fourth day of hunger strike. Other American prisoners have gone on a hunger strike in solidarity with Ziad and, on Sunday, prisoners went to the prison to support Ziad's strength and safety. The minister tried to force Ziad to stop the hunger strike, and when Ziad told her of the Palestinian people, she broke down and wept.

Beginning his strike, prison doctors have been examining him, taking his blood pressure, blood and urine, and have tried to convince him to stop his strike at the risk of his health.

He refused and has insisted that he will have his freedom. One doctor then threatened Ziad, saying that he put in the "hole", have his telephone, mail and visitor cut off, and Ziad responded, "Do what you want to do."

He said if he continued his strike he would be hospitalized intravenously feeding by force. The chief physician of the prison told Ziad that he likes Muslims and understands the situation has been oppressed by the Shah. He then told him he is so young. You shouldn't sacrifice your life.

He told the doctor that he had come to the United States to help the Arab people and to help the Palestinian people. He said he had heard that it stood for democracy and human rights, after his arrest and the interference of the U.S. government in cooperation with the Israelis and American Zionists.

He said he learned that this was a day when it is exposed to the whole world. Likewise, the U.S. government to the Palestinian people is a day when it is exposed to the whole world. Ziad said, "If I die here in the U.S., I only die in Israel it will be 100 times as I watch my family and tortured under occupation."

There was a large demonstration Monday, March 31, outside the Arab (League) information office in Amman. It was led by Ziad in which over 200 people participated. They demanded that the Arab heads of state intervene to free Ziad from the U.S. attorney, representing the U.S. government, was present. Judge McGarr asked him any objections to his issuance of the order. The U.S. said, "No". Judge McGarr said, "I don't think he has a right to appeal under the law," and again asked the U.S. attorney any objections, and a second time the answer was in the

issuance of the order, attorneys for Ziad will file a final appeal to the Court of Appeals.

Abdeen Jabarra,  
Attorney

## DAY'S ATHER EXCHANGE RATES

partly cloudy with scattered clouds. The wind will be moderate to fresh. There will be a chance of rain. The wind will be from the north.

Overnight Daytime  
low high  
9 18  
18 26  
11 22  
18 25

U.S. dollar 309.00/311.00  
U.K. sterling 664.80/668.80  
West German mark 157.20/158.20  
Swiss franc 165.50/166.50  
French franc 68.30/68.70  
Italian lire (for every 100) 33.90/34.10  
Japanese yen (for every 100) 120.90/121.60  
Dutch guilder 144.10/145.00  
Swedish crown 68.70/69.10  
Belgian franc 98.00/98.60

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## People...in the news

IN AMMAN this week for a fleeting visit is Mr. Klaus von Bismarck, whose great-great uncle was the celebrated first chancellor of the German Empire. Mr. von Bismarck, the president of the Goethe Institute, based in Munich, is on a fact-finding trip to acquaint himself with the current role of the Goethe Institute in what he terms "the nervous areas" of the Near East.

Commenting on the "astonishing pro-German atmosphere in these countries," he said: "It is necessary to accompany growing economic relations with a parallel growth in cultural exchange." He singled out the Jordanian centre - one of 130 Goethe Institutes of which he is president - as being, despite its small size, exceptionally active under its present director, Dr.

Richard Schmied.

Mr. von Bismarck flew in for a one-day visit here from Damascus Wednesday. He met with the Minister of Culture, Mr. Taher Hikmat, and a number of other prominent figures. A vast range of subjects relating to cultural activities were discussed but, as he explained, "on this short first visit it is too early to come up with concrete proposals."

Formerly director of the radio and television station in Cologne for 15 years before being made president of the Goethe Institute three years ago, he has made a name for himself in his present position for coordinating the activities of the institute with the Foreign Office. He jokingly compared the progress and setbacks in his work to dancing the tango. For every two steps forward, one

takes one step back.

He leaves Amman Thursday.

THE Arab-British Chamber of Commerce held a reception at London's Dorchester Hotel recently to celebrate the fifth anniversary of its foundation. The guests were received by the Chairman of the Chamber's Board of Directors, Sir Richard Beaumont (right) and the Chamber's Secretary General and Chief Executive, Mr. Abdul Karim Al Mudaris (centre). Among the guests were ambassadors of Arab countries, senior officials of the British government, members of parliament, and leading Arab and British businessmen, including Mr. Zuhair Asfour (left), Vice President of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce.



## Local News Briefs

AMMAN, April 2 (JT) - Products valued at JD 1.4 million have been sold during the recent Jordanian trade fair in Baghdad, the fair's director Mr. Jamil Qammuh said yesterday. He told Al Rai newspaper that the Iraqi public sector has placed orders to buy Jordanian products to the value of JD 75,000. A total of 100 Jordanian industrial firms participated in the Baghdad fair, which was held between February 25 and March 20, Mr. Qammuh said, on his return from Baghdad yesterday.

AMMAN, April 2 (JT) - The Minister of Municipal, Rural and Environmental Affairs, Dr. Jamal Sha'er, said today that his ministry will soon set up a regional planning department. He told Al Rai newspaper that the department will be the successor to the Amman Urban Region Planning Group and will have branches in different governorates.

AMMAN, April 2 (JNA) - The cabinet today studied the draft law for the Council of Higher Education which is to be entrusted with planning and defining the goals of Jordan's higher education. The council will also coordinate scientific research between Jordanian and non-Jordanian universities and aid Jordanian students abroad. The cabinet is expected to approve the draft law next week.

AMMAN, April 2 (JNA) - His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable to President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania congratulating him for his reelection as president for a new term and for completing 15 years in office.

AMMAN, April 2 (JT) - The Syrian Minister of Industry, Dr. Hussein Al Qadi, is due here Saturday for a several day visit to talk with his Jordanian counterpart, Mr. Ali Nsour. The two ministers will co-chair the board meeting of the Syrian-Jordanian Company for Industry which will review the company's planned projects for this year. These include the white cement factory, the car assembly plant and a factory for manufacturing insecticides. The Jordanian side held a meeting here yesterday to prepare for the board's discussions.

AMMAN, April 2 (JNA) - The Belgian Minister of Culture Rikie De Backer Van Ocken is due in Amman on Saturday for a week-long visit to Jordan for talks with Jordanian officials on cooperation in cultural and tourist affairs. According to Director of Tourism Michael Hamarneh, a Jordanian tourist delegation is scheduled to visit Belgium to meet with travel agents and explain Jordan's tourist and archaeological attractions. He said the delegation, comprising representatives of the private and public tourism sectors, will go to Brussels soon, on the heels of the exhibition on Nabatean antiquities which has been on show in the Belgian capital. According to Mr. Hamarneh, the touring exhibition, which has been to several European capitals, has already been visited in Brussels by tens of thousands of people.

ZARQA, April 2 (JNA) - The water pipe network in Zarqa is being replaced at an estimated cost of JD 160,000, the city's mayor, Mr. Salameh Al Ghurair, said here today. He said apart from this project, the municipality is continuing work on digging a new artesian well in the southern part of the city and building a new water tower for Zarqa which will hold 4,500 cubic metres of water. Both these projects will cost JD 89,000, Mr. Al Ghurair said.

AQABA, April 2 (JT) - The visiting director of the West German institute for technical cooperation, Dr. Otto Schneider, today visited the solar energy research station here which is being operated by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). At a meeting with specialists and technicians, Dr. Schneider was briefed on the desalination project which uses solar power. He discussed with RSS officials projects which are to be carried out jointly with West German assistance. These include a project for pumping drinking water by means of solar power, a project for harnessing wind power and construction of greenhouses. Dr. Schneider arrived in Amman last Saturday for a two week visit, ending April 13, at the invitation of the Royal Scientific Society. He heads the German institute's department of appropriate technology.

AMMAN, April 2 (JNA) - Director of animal food products at the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Mohammad Darwish, left for Baghdad today to take part in a several day meeting of specialists. They will be discussing a pan-Arab plan for promoting animal food production and improving animal health care.

AMMAN, April 2 (JNA) - The Passport Department issued 5,482 new passports last month, including 219 passports of one year's duration to residents of the Gaza Strip, the department's director, Mr. Mohammad Al Qudah, announced today. He said fees collected for issuing the passports amounted to JD 84,975.

## TIME The World News Magazine

Read in this week's issue:  
**SADAT: ANOTHER FACE OF ISLAM.** (ON ACCEPTANCE OF SHAH FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ASYLUM).  
**SAY IT AIN'T SO, GIUSEPPE.** (ITALY'S SOCCER SCANDAL).  
**DEATH IN THE NORTH SEA.** (FLOATING DORMITORY CAPSIZES).  
**FREE HOSTAGES IN TWO MONTHS:** GHOTBZADEH. (INTERVIEW WITH IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER).



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## New U.S. envoy delighted by Syria post

By Pat McDonnell  
Special to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS - "I've lived enough years in the Middle East that coming to Syria has been like coming home," said Mr. Patrick Wright, who recently presented his papers as the new British ambassador to Syria.

Noting that his predecessors, Ambassadors David Roberts and James Craig, were instrumental in establishing the excellent relationship which Britain today enjoys with Syria, Mr. Wright said he hopes to build upon the work of his predecessors politically, economically and culturally.

The British Council in Damascus which officially opened in May 1978. "In addition to the lectures, films, exhibitions and library and student counselling services offered, we hope to expand the British Council's current programme of training English language teachers by starting a full English language programme for the general Syrian public," he said.

The ambassador and his wife, Virginia, are looking forward to moving into a home in the Mazzeah quarter of Damascus. Mrs. Wright

is no stranger to the Middle East either. In fact, she and the ambassador met in Beirut where she was working for the British embassy and he was studying Arabic at the Middle East Centre for Arab Studies at Shamlan.

"We were married in England and then we returned to Beirut which was our first married post from 1958 to 1960," he said.

The Wrights' eldest son, Marcus, 20, was born in Beirut; he is a fourth-year student at Oxford University majoring in modern history. Olivia, 16, and Angus, 15, are students at Marlborough, a public school their father also attended. "But," as he put it, "Marlborough unfortunately wasn't coeducational when I studied there."

After graduating from Oxford, Mr. Wright entered the foreign service in 1955 and underwent general training and Arab language study in London before starting a full-time course in Arabic at Shamlan. "Interestingly enough, my predecessor, James Craig, was my Arabic instructor at Shamlan," he said.

The ambassador recalled his first visits to Syria were as a tourist



Mr. Patrick Wright

during his language training in Lebanon. "I was relieved when I returned to Damascus to see that it hasn't been drastically altered by urban sprawl - too often I find that cities have changed too fast over the past two decades."

From Beirut, the Wrights went to Washington, D.C., where they witnessed the exciting years of the Kennedy administration while he served two years on the Middle East desk of the chancery as special

assistant to two ambassadors, Sir Harold Caccia and then Sir David Ormsby-Gore.

At the end of 1967, Mr. Wright was appointed first secretary and head of chancery at Cairo on the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Egypt. He was later appointed deputy political resident in Bahrain, a post he occupied until 1971.

He returned to London as head of the Middle East department and two years later he became an assistant on overseas affairs to Prime Ministers Harold Wilson and James Callaghan.

In 1977, Mr. Wright was appointed Ambassador to Luxembourg - a post he held until returning to Syria in late 1979. Agreeing that being stationed in Luxembourg was a departure from two decades of involvement in Middle Eastern affairs, he noted that the post enabled him to take a broader look at foreign policy apart from Middle Eastern concerns.

Since their arrival in Syria, the Wrights have spent their leisure

time getting acquainted with Syria, chiefly by visiting archaeological and historical sites at Aleppo, Palmyra and Busra as well as the Old City of Damascus. At home, the couple enjoys music - he plays the piano, she plays the guitar. Mrs. Wright also enjoys painting both in oil and watercolours.

One member of the family heretofore not mentioned is Titus, a griffon who was born in Cairo in 1968.

"We're outdoor people," the ambassador said, "we've always enjoyed walking and Syria's weather certainly is conducive to this pursuit. However, our treks often present a problem to Titus, who is sand-coloured and tends to get lost because he blends in with the landscape."

"Our children joined us in Damascus over the holidays and they, too, felt as if they'd come home. They're looking forward to visiting us over the summer recess. All in all, we're delighted to be in Syria and I'm sure that if he could talk, Titus would also say he's happy to be back in the Middle East."

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	50	1,620	1,620	1,620
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	20	14,750	14,750	14,750
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 1,000	230	5,700	5,700	5,700
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	575	1,460	1,450	1,450
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	500	1,400	1,400	1,400
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	10648	2,540	2,540	2,540
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	300	12,500	12,500	12,500
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	7550	1,520	1,520	1,520
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	150	1,800	1,800	1,800
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	1825	2,300	2,250	2,300
Industrial Development Bank	JD 1,000	1150	1,500	1,500	1,500
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	200	14,000	14,000	14,000
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	20	13,400	13,400	13,400
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	200	4,300	4,250	4,250
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	4500	3,350	3,250	3,270
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	500	1,380	1,380	1,380
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co. Ltd.	JD 1,000	200	4,900	4,900	4,900
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	330	1,030	1,030	1,030
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	1300	1,670	1,670	1,670
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	8323	1,960	1,940	1,940
Irish District Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	100	1,100	1,100	1,100
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	5790	1,030	1,020	1,030
Mas for Blades Manufacture	JD 1,000	350	0,970	0,970	0,970
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	10	19,950	19,950	19,950
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	100	1,300	1,300	1,300
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	100	0,970	0,970	0,970
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	3493	3,800	3,800	3,800
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	3650	2,600	2,530	2,600
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	3340	10,000	9,800	9,900

Total volume traded on Wednesday, April 2, 1980: JD 147,890

Total number of shares traded: 55,504

## Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1989	JD 10,000	90	900	10,000	10,000

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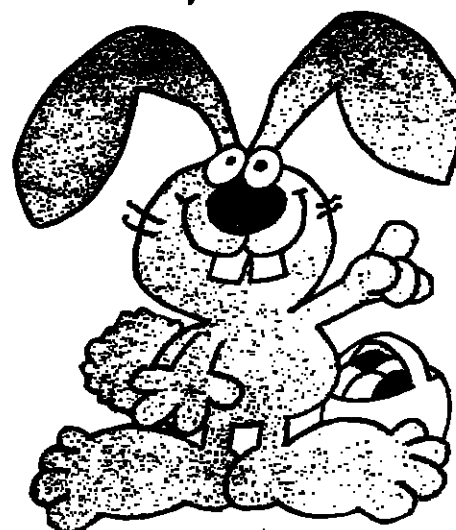
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EASTER LUNCHEON BUFFET  
\* BALL ROOM  
CHILDREN EASTER PARTY  
12:00 A.M. - 3 P.M.  
TICKETS: 3 JD, CHILDREN 1.50 JD



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# Economic News Briefs

## Turkey devalues lira, seeks more aid

ANKARA, April 2 (R) -- Turkey readjusted its lira against major world currencies today in a move apparently aimed at appeasing western creditors. The Central Bank devalued the lira by five per cent against the U.S. dollar, to which it is pegged, and by lesser amounts against other currencies. It fractionally revalued the lira upwards against a few currencies, including the West German mark and the Swiss franc, apparently to eliminate so-called cross-rate differentials.

These are exchange rate discrepancies which arise in Turkey as the dollar changes value on foreign markets since the lira is pegged only to the U.S. currency. There had been speculation that Turkey would devalue against the dollar to please the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and clear the way for an expected big western aid package to rescue the tattered Turkish economy.

An IMF team is due next week to study Turkey's economic progress and discuss a possible new stand-by credit agreement expected to amount to at least \$600 million over the next two years. The informed Ankara Economic News Agency, which predicted today's readjustments, reported earlier this week that the IMF delegation was likely to brief the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) before it meets in Paris on April 15 to pledge fresh aid to Turkey.

Turkish bankers said they assumed the Central Bank devalued against the dollar to please the IMF, which felt the previous exchange rate of 70 lira per dollar was no longer realistic following the U.S. currency's recent rise on world markets. Today's announcement fixed the dollar at 73.7 lira.

Turkey devalued against the dollar by 33 per cent last January but rather than devalue again, it had twice revalued the lira upwards against the West German mark, Swiss franc and other currencies as the dollar gained value on international markets.

The April OECD meeting is a continuation of one which broke up last week because some OECD members were not prepared to announce their pledges of aid to Turkey. According to OECD sources, these included Canada, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland. Turkey is hoping for more than \$1 billion cash aid from the OECD for this year alone as well as an agreement on postponing part of its billions of dollars of foreign debts.

According to official statistics, Turkey has less than \$500 million in foreign exchange reserves, some \$18 billion in external debts without counting interest and a steadily rising balance of

payments deficit. Most of the aid it is seeking is to pay for oil imports, which are likely to reach \$4 billion this year, well above the most optimistic forecasts for total export revenue.

## France's fourth-largest clothes client

PARIS, April 2 -- The Middle East is more and more moving up in the ranks of buyers of fashion clothes. It is now France's fourth-largest client for ready-to-wear fashion with Lebanon importing more than 73 million francs (\$16 million) worth of goods (an increase in 1979 of 67 per cent over 1978).

Saudi Arabian imports for 1979 were up 80 per cent to nearly 54 million francs (\$12 million) and Kuwait recorded an increase of 7.6 per cent with imports of nearly 47 million francs (\$10 million).

For the first 11 months of 1979 French exports for the clothing industry as a whole went up by 11.5 per cent and this included an increase of 31.7 per cent of the Middle East alone.

In men's clothes, the Middle East was again a leading importer with sales to Kuwait up by 57 per cent, Libya up 66 per cent and to Lebanon up 46 per cent. Among the top items imported from France were, as usual, trousers and jeans, suits, windcheater-style jackets and anoraks and work clothes.

(INPA)

## Britain's gold revaluation boosts reserves

LONDON, April 2, (R) -- British gold and currency reserves soared by \$3 billion in March, boosted by the country's annual revaluation of gold holdings, the government announced. If it had not been for the higher price of gold, the reserves would have risen by only \$204 million compared with an increase of 229 million in February.

The figures put reserves at the end of March at \$26,963 million compared with \$23,935 million at the end of February. The Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe, told parliament he had modified the formula for the annual revaluation of gold, resulting in a smaller revaluation than might otherwise have taken place.

## U.S. lending rates hit 20 %

NEW YORK, April 2, (R) -- Credit was squeezed even tighter in the United States today as three major American banks pushed their prime lending rates to a record 20 per cent.

The dollar, already strong on world foreign exchange markets because of the previous record highs of 19.5 per cent lending rates in big American banks, immediately began to rise yet again.

The relentless tightening of credit is part of the campaign against inflation in the United States. But it is also putting pressure on other countries to defend their own currencies against the dollar, by selling dollars on the markets or by keeping their interest rates high.

Most western experts applaud the determination to defeat inflation, but some have expressed fears that the harsh climate of difficult credit may seriously deepen worldwide recession.

The Chemical Bank of New

York announced today it was raising its prime rate to 20 per cent from 19.5 per cent, effective immediately. First National Bank of Chicago then made a similar announcement, followed by Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust.

A warning about recession was given today in a survey by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company. The expected downturn in the U.S. economy could be worse than expected, because of measures like rising taxes and high interest rates.

Meanwhile, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker, speaking in congress, said the way to get interest rates down was to reduce inflation, and he urged congress to cut the federal budget even more than President Carter proposed in order to do this.

The dollar moved from 1.94 West German marks to 1.95 in Europe after news of the first prime rate increase today. The dollar had earlier been easing slightly because of profit-taking.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, April 2 (R) -- Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.1540/60	U.S. dollar
One Canadian dollar	83.85/88	U.S. cents
One U.S. dollar	1.9500/9515	West German marks
	2.1260/90	Dutch guilders
	1.8510/40	Swiss francs
	31.21/26	Belgian francs
	4.4900/4.5000	French francs
	904.00/906.00	Italian lire
	256.80/257.00	Japanese yen
	4.4970/80	Swedish crowns
	5.1965/80	Norwegian crowns
	6.0880/0910	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	496.00/500.00	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, April 2 (R) -- The market closed higher in small turnover, dealers said. At 1500 the FT index was up 1.3 at 433.7. Sentiment was boosted by the settlement of the steel dispute, and government bonds showed closing gains ranging to 1/4 point.

Oil shares were firm, with rises of as much as 10p. Banks, chemicals, however, declined on profit taking.

Gold shares ended up to \$1 1/2 firmer while U.S. and Canada

stocks finished narrowly mixed.

Burmah and Ultramar added 10p and 8p respectively. Gains between 2p and 5p were seen in Hawker, Tube Investment, Lucas and Racal. Banks had Barclays down 7p and Natwest down 3p while among chemicals Beecham lost 3p. GKN ended 8p higher after figures, while results prompted falls of 15p in W. Faber, 6p in Phoenix and 2p in Sun Alliance. BICC, which as reported today, ended 2p firmer. Lower than expected result from Swire Pacific left the issue 1 1/2p lower at 67 1/2.

# AMMAN MARKET PLACE

## RESTAURANTS

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## Brown forced to withdraw from race Carter, Reagan win in Wisconsin, Kansas

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, April 2 (R) -- President Carter scored impressive victories in the Wisconsin and Kansas Democratic primaries, dealing Senator Edward Kennedy's revived White House hopes a double blow and forcing California Governor Jerry Brown to withdraw from the race.

But Mr. Kennedy's campaign manager, Mr. Stephen Smith, said the Massachusetts senator had no intention of giving up his challenge.

On the Republican side, front-runner Mr. Ronald Reagan won in both states as expected. Both of his challengers, liberal Illinois Congressman John Anderson and Mr. George Bush, seemed to be out of the race for their party's nomination.

In Wisconsin, an unpredictable liberal-leaning state where a close race had been forecast, late results last night showed President Carter leading Senator Kennedy by 55 to 31 per cent, with Governor Brown winning 13 per cent.

Mr. Carter's lead over Senator Kennedy in conservative, wheat-growing Kansas was 56 to 32 per cent with about five per cent going to Mr. Brown.

In the Republican camp, Mr. Reagan, 69, was leading the Wisconsin contest with 38 per cent of the votes, followed by Mr. Bush with 31 per cent and Mr. Anderson 29 per cent.

In Kansas, the former actor and California governor had a huge lead with 63 per cent of the votes against 18 per cent for Mr. Anderson and 13 per cent for Mr. Bush.

Mr. Brown, who had campaigned vigorously in Wisconsin for more than three weeks, announced he was withdrawing from the presidential race but said he would continue to work to save the country from depression and war.

The 41-year-old governor, who also ran unsuccessfully for his party's presidential nomination in 1976, would not say whether he intended to try for the White House a third time in 1984.

"I don't even want to think that far down the road," he told disappointed supporters gathered in a Milwaukee hotel.

Mr. Brown's showing in Wisconsin fell short of the 20 per cent he needed to remain eligible for matching federal campaign funds.

In Los Angeles, Mr. Reagan said he was happy with his latest victories, but he did not feel he had the Republican nomination wrapped up.

## U.S. removes Pakistan aid from budget proposal

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) -- The U.S. administration has withdrawn its request to Congress for aid to Pakistan, effectively ending its aborted effort to shore up that country's defences after the Soviet military move into Afghanistan.

Officials at the Office of Management and Budget said yesterday that President Carter's administration quietly decided not to ask Congress for money for Pakistan in the revised 1981 budget proposal submitted this week.

In the original proposal, submitted in January, the administration had indicated it would ask Congress for a supplemental appropriation of \$400 million in emergency economic and military aid to Pakistan.

But things have changed since then. "It's not going forward," one U.S. State Department official said of the aid request. "The momentum is all in the other direction."

The Pakistani aid proposal was hastily formulated after Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan on Dec. 27. The fear at the time was that the Soviets might roll on toward the Gulf.

The Russian action coincided with a low point in modern U.S.-Pakistani relations. All aid except food shipments was suspended last year because the Carter administration felt Pakistan was secretly trying to develop nuclear weapons.

In view of the emergency situation in neighbouring Afghanistan, Mr. Carter announced he would ask Congress to waive laws that prohibit aid to countries trying to build nuclear weapons.

But a few weeks later, Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq denounced the American offer as "peanuts."

The American plan was predicated on the theory that Pakistan would re-align its forces from the Indian border to meet the potential Soviet threat. The Pakistani army is concentrated on the Indian border, with only thin ranks along the Afghan border.

But Gen. Zia wanted the United States and other Western countries to finance an entire new wing of the Pakistani armed forces, a multi-billion dollar proposition. Gen. Zia said he would be better off without U.S. aid unless

"I intend to keep on campaigning and campaigning hard," he told a news conference. "Maybe it is a reluctance within myself to be optimistic too soon. I've never been able to do that and I'm not going to start."

On Iran, Mr. Reagan said President Carter's ultimatum to impose new economic and political sanctions should have been sent months ago.

Referring to the U.S. hostages, he said: "Every time there appears to be a settlement, they (Iranians) come up with further conditions if we, I think, show a certain weakness that invites that."

### Strong boost

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said President Carter's wins gave him a strong boost towards clinching the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Powell said Mr. Carter was especially pleased to rebound quickly from the defeats Mr. Kennedy handed him in New York and Connecticut last week, and suggested the senator had been hurt by his "strident" and "negative" campaign criticisms of the president.

Although he declined to say the president now had the nomination locked up, Mr. Powell made a point of saying Senator Kennedy now would have to win 64 per cent of the nominating convention delegates available in the remaining states in order to overtake Mr. Carter.

The spokesman also turned aside suggestions that Mr. Carter might have benefited in yesterday's voting from dramatic early morning reports of a breakthrough in the five-month-old

crisis over the American hostages in Iran. Following his upsets over Mr. Carter in New York and Connecticut last week, Mr. Kennedy had been given a good chance of maintaining his momentum in Wisconsin.

Senator Kennedy is banking heavily on the critical April 22 primary in industrialised Pennsylvania, with its large Roman Catholic and ethnic population. Conceding Mr. Kennedy's defeats, Mr. Smith said in Washington last night that the senator would take his campaign into Pennsylvania at full steam today.

Despite last night's results here, Mr. Smith, who is also the senator's brother-in-law, said he was heartened by the senator's showing in Wisconsin, considering his last-minute decision to campaign in the state. Mr. Kennedy, in just about two days of campaigning, had closed a gap which earlier polls showed to be more than 50 points, he noted.

Louisiana holds the next primary on April 5, with Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan expected to win there.

Before yesterday's elections, Mr. Carter unofficially had amassed 835 delegates out of the 1,666 needed to win his party's nomination and Mr. Kennedy had 411.

Mr. Reagan had 293 delegates out of 998 needed two win, followed by Mr. Bush with 68 and Congressman Anderson with 46.

Seventy-five Democratic and 34 Republican delegates were at stake in Wisconsin, and 37 Democratic and 32 Republican delegates in Kansas.

## Habre forces gain ground in Chad

N'DJAMENA, April 2 (R) -- The forces of Defence Minister Hissene Habre have gained fresh ground in a battle of warring factions for the Chadian capital, N'Djamena.

But fighting dropped off yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Habre held a brief press conference to accuse his opponents of allying themselves with the Libyan

Jamahiriyah.

In African townships around the shattered capital, row after row of mud houses stood empty and the unpaved streets were virtually deserted. Tens of thousands of people have fled during the fighting of the past 11 days, which has pitted Mr. Habre's forces against those of President Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr. Habre's forces have been controlling the capital's African quarter. They captured a district in northern N'Djamena known as Diguel yesterday morning and French officials said their wounded could now reach a French military field hospital at Kousséri for treatment.

During last month's fighting, only President Goukouni's troops had access to French hospitals. French medical teams have also moved into northern Cameroon, where an estimated 60,000 Chadians have taken refuge in a single village.

Mr. Habre and President Goukouni are both from Chad's Muslim north, but they have clashed repeatedly in the desert republic's recurrent civil wars.

The defence minister told reporters at his headquarters today that "the fighting is not between two men, but between two

## U.K. to boost military against 'ever-growing' Soviet threat

LONDON, April 2 (R) -- The British Government announced today it was boosting its military machine to counter a growing Soviet threat to the West.

In its first defence review since coming to office last May, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government pledged more money and equipment would be pumped into the army, navy and air force every year at least until 1984.

The government admitted its plans would be a costly drain on Britain's depressed economy, requiring scarce resources to be channelled from civil to military sectors, but said it had no choice.

"Britain's defence policy is formed in the face of the ever-growing threat to the West's political and economic interests from the military power of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union in particular... The government's aim is to restore our defences to the level needed to provide the best guarantee of security," it said.

The government pointed out that Britain and its partners in the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) had agreed to aim for real annual increases in defence spending of three per cent a year to counter increasing Soviet military strength.

The government disclosed its defence budget would total £8.1 billion in 1980-81, an increase of 3.5 per cent in real terms over 1979-80 and a boost of 23 per cent when inflation is taken into account. Spending would rise by similar amounts over the subsequent three years, it said.

It said Soviet military spending had risen by about four per cent a year in real terms between 1970 and 1978 when NATO spending was falling. The Soviet Union had made great quantitative and qualitative improvements to its forces to give it broad strategic nuclear parity with the United States, a rapidly growing navy and massive conventional superiority in Central Europe with large stocks of chemical weapons, it said.

## New U.S. military policy towards China doesn't foreshadow alliance

WASHINGTON, April 2 (R) -- The Carter administration's new policy of offering military support equipment to China does not foreshadow any Sino-American alliance, the U.S. Government's top Asia specialist said yesterday.

"Neither we nor the Chinese seek such an alliance," Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke said. "Nor do we anticipate any joint Sino-U.S. military planning. And we have no plans to sell arms to China."

Mr. Holbrooke was speaking at the first of a series of hearings into the new China policy by a House of Representatives foreign affairs subcommittee.

Subcommittee Chairman Lester Wolfe, a New York Democrat, said he was concerned that the administration was moving gradually into a military relationship with China.

The decision to offer China what was officially described here as non-lethal military equipment -- ranging from trucks to radar equipment -- was announced in

January upon Defence Secretary Harold Brown's return from a visit to Peking.

Mr. Holbrooke said the offer of military support equipment was presented to China as an American initiative and the Chinese were not asked for anything specific in return.

Mr. Brown had mentioned to the Chinese such items as trucks, certain types of radar, and communications equipment as the sort of thing the United States would be prepared to let China buy from U.S. manufacturers. Sales of such equipment to communist-ruled

nations require U.S. Government clearance.

Mr. Holbrooke said the administration would not be prepared to consider for sale to China either firearms, artillery, ammunition, explosives, warships, tanks, or combat aircraft designed for gunnery, bombing, missile launching and refuelling.

He said any item to be considered must be one that the United States would be prepared to sell to all its friends, and must not contribute to chemical, radiological, bacteriological, nuclear or missile programmes.

## Political solution based on self-determination is 'only way' to end Eritrea war

LONDON, April 2 (R) -- A report published by Britain's Anti-Slavery Society today said a political solution based on self-determination was the only way to end Africa's longest war, the Eritrean conflict.

The report by Dr. David Pool, who teaches Middle East politics at Manchester University, said the Ethiopian army could not permanently occupy all of Eritrea nor could it militarily defeat the reorganised, smaller guerrilla units operating throughout Eritrea.

"The combination of air power, heavy artillery and armour, though successful in retaking the towns will be of limited use against mobile forces operating in the mountains and valleys of the plateau," the report said.

"Military strength and Soviet backing have only served to harden the Ethiopian regime's negotiating position. It is unlikely that the liberation fronts will change their negotiating position because they have lost the towns."

The report said most of the political and military leadership of

the Eritrean nationalist fronts, after fighting for a decade or more, were experienced and battle-hardened guerrilla leaders. "Any lowering of morale resultant from the loss of the towns is likely to be at least in part compensated by the change from fixed positional warfare to mobile guerrilla tactics..." the report added.

It said a just and peaceful solution seemed distant. "The mediating committee formed of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya and Sudan is unlikely to convince the Ethiopian regime of the legitimate rights of the Eritrean people to self-determination, nor the liberation movements of the viability of regional autonomy."

It concluded: "A military solution is not a solution to the Eritrean problem. Only a political solution based on the concept of self-determination can end the bloodshed and suffering of Africa's longest war."

The Anti-Slavery Society, formed in 1839, is one of the world's oldest human rights organisations.

## East Germany's Western initiative

By Mark Wood

EAST BERLIN -- Balanced between the demands of its traditional support for Moscow and the need to protect its economic interests, East Germany has been working hard to keep East-West tension over Afghanistan well out of Central Europe.

While the international climate has deteriorated following the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan, the East Berlin leadership has struck a new note of openness and cordiality in its links with Western Europe, and above all with West Germany.

Communist Party chief Erich Honecker has taken the unprecedented step of lavishing praise on West German businesses active in the East, trade officials have been tempting Western firms with offers of lucrative contracts, and the government has shown uncharacteristic keenness to launch a series of ambitious projects with Bonn.

"Relations haven't been so good in years, though nobody knows how long it will last," one West German official commented. "In the three months since the Afghan crisis began, East Berlin has been more friendly towards us than in the whole ten years of detente."

The Bonn government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has shown itself equally anxious to shield its delicate links with the East from the present international storm.

East Germany was the first Soviet bloc country to announce its backing for the Soviet inter-

vention in Afghanistan with a government statement of staunch support and a flurry of press commentaries justifying the invasion and blasting its Western critics. But the early enthusiasm quickly waned when it became clear a major East-West crisis had erupted.

Officials admit privately it was Washington's announcement of selective trade sanctions against the Soviet Union which first sounded alarm bells.

East Germany's entire economic strategy rests on a sharp expansion of exports to the West and the import of sophisticated Western technology to overhaul its obsolete industries. Extension of the U.S. measures into an all-round East-West trade freeze would thus deal a crippling blow to the leadership's plans.

The Communist Party chiefs moved quickly to keep their economic lifelines open and reduce the political temperature in Europe.

The state-run media, which normally treat West Germany as the ideological arch-enemy, suddenly directed their fire at the U.S. While the Carter administration has been the subject of daily attacks since January, comments by West German leaders in support of American policies have been largely overlooked.

But the new strategy soon suffered a major blow with the postponement of a planned summit between the two German leaders which was due to take place at the end of February.

Officials have made clear the meeting was put off at Moscow's insistence, and the leadership's announcement of the decision left no doubt that it was a reluctant move.

After declaring its commitment to staging the summit by the end of 1980, East Germany set about

repairing the damage. For almost ten years, East Berlin had played the reluctant partner in negotiations to join East-West German projects. But in February, it astonished Bonn by proposing a package of agreements worth more than \$2.6 billion.

Most inter-German talks centre on measures to improve road and rail links between West Germany and East Berlin, at the heart of East German territory. Bonn foots the bill for the necessary work.

Mr. Schmidt rejected the East German proposals, which involved the electrification of railway lines and the construction of a power station in East Germany to feed West Berlin, saying they were inadequately thought out and too expensive.

But the rebuff did not dull East Berlin's enthusiasm. A smaller package of agreements worth \$260 million is expected to be signed shortly.

East Germany's next step in warding off the crisis came during the March Leipzig trade fair, the first meeting between Eastern and Western businessmen since the incursion.

As newspapers hammered out the new official line that business and politics do not mix, Mr. Honecker went out of his way to tour Western government and company exhibits and spread optimism about the future of East-West trade links.

Foreign trade officials, usually the most secretive in the Soviet bloc, let it be known they planned to buy industrial equipment worth up to \$3.1 billion from the West over the next five years.

In the same week, Mr. Honecker took the unheard-of step of opening a West German-built chemical plant and used the opportunity to praise the capitalist

## World News Briefs

ROME, April 2 (R) -- Half a million Italian hospital workers, 80,000 doctors went on strike today, leaving hospital patients a food and proper medical care except in urgent cases. Only emergency and intensive-care wards will remain open during the 24-hour page, called to urge the government to speed up negotiation new employment contract and higher wages.

BOGOTA, April 2 (R) -- Guerrillas who have kept 27 diplomatic hostages prisoner in the Dominican Republic embassy for the five weeks warned yesterday that they were prepared to hold another two or three months to win their demands. "I don't let the government can hold out this long," the leader of the left guerrilla group M-19 was quoted by the daily newspaper El Espectador as saying. The guerrilla chief, known as Comandante Uribe, because of government intransigence, the guerrillas reverting to their original demand for release of 311 leftist prisoners and a \$50 million ransom. The guerrillas stormed the embassy a diplomatic reception on Feb. 27, taking 56 hostages. The freed 28 of their prisoners and one escaped. Those still held 11 ambassadors.

ISTANBUL, April 2 (AP) -- A Greek and a Soviet freighter involved in a head-on collision at the entrance to the Bosphorus early today; Istanbul port sources reported. A Soviet woman killed and the Soviet vessel sustained serious damage, the S said. According to the port authority, the 2,678-ton Greek frigate "Elsa" was on a southern course from a Romanian port in the Sea when the accident occurred. The Soviet freighter was the ton "Moskovsky Komsomolet," and the victim was identity Vera Ludmila, a stewardess.



Cycling New Yorkers on the Brooklyn Bridge (AP wirephoto)

NEW YORK, April 2 (R) -- New Yorkers have survived the hours of an almost total public transport strike with few complaints except to feel unaccustomed to long-distance walking traffic problems, relatively minor yesterday, were expected to increase today. There was almost a carnival atmosphere during today's morning rush hour as tens of thousands walked, pedaled, hitch-hiked and even roller-skated in bright sun across the bridges into Manhattan. Mayor Edward Koch was about congratulating citizens on their "terrific spirit" -- but a few things would go wrong. No new negotiations, were scheduled between the Transport Workers Union, representing some bus and subway workers who walked out early yesterday after to reach agreement on a new wage contract with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA).

## Yugoslavia, EEC sign accord

BELGRADE, April 2 (R) -- Yugoslavia forged closer links with the European Common Market (EEC) by signing a wide-ranging trade and cooperation agreement with the nine-member community today.

Negotiations on the accord began two years ago, but the critical illness of Yugoslav President Tito and Western concern about Soviet intentions towards the country after his death added urgency to the final talks.

The agreement, initiated in Brussels in February and later approved by the EEC foreign ministers and the Yugoslav Government, still has to be formally ratified by the Common Market member countries.

The trade accord runs for 10 years. It will provide for virtually free trade in goods and services, and increases in agricultural such as wine, tobacco and well as with \$250 million interest loans.

Yugoslav officials expect the agreement will lead to a third reduction in Yugoslav trade deficit with the EEC five years. This amount to \$1 billion in 1979, or about a third of the country's entire deficit.

The Common Market ministers approved the measures in Brussels last week. Yugoslavia is to join the European Investment Bank from July 1, even if the agreement is not formally ratified by all

## East Germany's Western initiative

concerns from across the border for their efficiency and reliability. The thrust of the East German policy has been to demonstrate that detente is divisible, and that events in Southern Asia need not have repercussions in Europe.

There can be no suspicion that East Berlin regrets or disapproves of Moscow's Afghan adventure. Long the most active of the Kremlin's allies, with widespread military and political involvement in

the restraint appears a level of concern about the new East-West which goes beyond the trading links. As a "frontline" West state, East Germany also to invest heavily in its forces and has boosted spending this year by 10 per cent, double its planned rate. A sharpening of Europe would mean bigger increase and a burden on the country's strained budget.

But neither East, or German officials are the present honeymoon. They point out that both, fully committed to their and will not be able together if the Soviet crisis deepens and E finally dragged in.

The May 24 deadline for participation in the Moscow Olympics is the with repudiation on both sides.

Two plane-loads of wounded Afghan government troops have been flown to East Germany for specialist medical care and shipments of emergency aid supplies have been flown out to the Afghan capital.

East Berlin has also signed agreements with the new Afghan leadership to help develop the country's education system and "information service" -- taken by Western diplomats here to mean the intelligence and secret police networks.

East Germany has already given similar help to Ethiopia and South Yemen. But the press has



Erich Honecker

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